

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS: frost and cold. Temp. 4-12 (32-54). Tomorrow: cloudy, cold and snow showers. Temp. 1-11 (34-50). CHARTER: flight. Tomorrow: Temp. 1-11 (34-50). NEW YORK: Temp. 1-11 (34-50). Tomorrow: Temp. 1-11 (34-50). Wednesday: Temp. 1-11 (34-50). Thursday: Temp. 1-11 (34-50). Friday: Temp. 1-11 (34-50). Saturday: Temp. 1-11 (34-50). Sunday: Temp. 1-11 (34-50).

Algeria	12.5	Libya	21.75
Argentina	20.5	Luxembourg	20.1
Australia	15.5	Morocco	2.50
Belgium	16.5	Netherlands	1.50
Canada	1.50	Norway	1.50
Denmark	1.50	Portugal	1.50
France	1.50	Sweden	2.50
Germany	1.50	Switzerland	1.50
Greece	1.50	Taiwan	1.50
India	1.50	Turkey	1.50
Italy	1.50	U.S. Military (Eur.)	1.50
Japan	1.50	Yugoslavia	1.50

Russia Attacks Ford, Kissinger On Angola War

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (NYT).—In a rare personal attack on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the Communist party newspaper Pravda, used him yesterday for using untenable logic, offering untruths and defending fabrications in his recent statements to Congress about the policy in Angola.

The criticism, coming little more than a week after Mr. Kissinger's visit here with Soviet officials, was unusual because the Soviet press has avoided any derogatory mention of Mr. Kissinger or President Ford. Mr. Ford also was chided yesterday by Tass, the Soviet news agency, which transmitted both on its English and Russian-language wires an assertion that Mr. Ford had painted a distorted picture of the Angolan situation and of the policy of the Soviet Union and Cuba in an attempt to justify continued U.S. aid to two Angolan factions. It was somewhat milder than the attack on Mr. Kissinger.

Brezhnev Gets A New Watch

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev made a new watch with the wristwatch of a U.S. diplomat during Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Moscow, Tass said yesterday.

During the most recent Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Moscow, the magazine said, "Brezhnev took a fancy to the expensive gold Omega wristwatch worn by State Department counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt. Brezhnev asked Mr. Kissinger to exchange it for a Soviet pocket watch."

Mr. Brezhnev took the watch, Mr. Sonnenfeldt's protest that it was a present from his mother-in-law, Mr. Brezhnev offered to return it to him "when there is a final agreement," Tass said.

No certain deduction can be made about the meaning of the exchange.

The Pravda assault was in the newspaper's weekly survey of international developments, written by Tomas Kolesnikov, one of the paper's leading foreign affairs specialists.

After denouncing what it called "the propaganda campaign in the West against the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries," Pravda declared:

"A special seal has been shown by the administration in Washington since the House of Representatives, following the Senate, voted against providing aid to the spitting elements in Angola."

It quoted Mr. Kissinger as having condemned attempts by the Soviet Union and Cuba to gain advantages for themselves in Angola. It noted that he had said that such involvement jeopardized the entire range of Soviet-U.S. relations.

Logic Criticized

"The logic of the secretary of state of the United States is clearly untenable," Pravda said. "The whole world knows that the Soviet Union does not seek in Angola either military or economic or any other advantage. Not a single Soviet citizen is fighting with arms in hand on the Angolan soil."

The article contended that in his testimony before Congress last week, Mr. Kissinger had simply "defended concoctions" when he argued that Moscow was trying to gain advantage.

"Accusing our country of 'expansionism,'" Pravda continued, "Henry Kissinger declares that it allegedly takes place where the U.S.S.R. and Cuba have no historical interests. The part about expansionism is untrue. And if one speaks of historical interests, they must be regarded in a different aspect from what the secretary of state of the U.S.A. has in mind."

"It is the full and consistent support by the Soviet Union of people's struggle for freedom and independence."

Diplomats Skeptical

Some Western diplomats in Moscow have been skeptical about the significance of the Soviet Union's assertion that it would support in Angola, of all places, the forces favoring the true independence and free development of their country."

Moscow has stopped short of enumerating steps to achieve a political solution. The Russians have not defined "patriotic forces," although in private conversations some Soviet officials have said they thought the warring factions would have to change leaders or undergo some reorganization before any coalition government could be realized.

Rabin's comments were here as an attack on defense officials generally. Mr. Peres personally. This is the unanimous conclusion of Israeli officials, politicians, editorial writers, despite the fact that all requests for military aid are reviewed and approved by Mr. Rabin's office before they are submitted to Washington.

Remarks provoked scathing attacks in the Hebrew press. Even David, the organ of the Israeli Labor party, said it was "great astonishment" to find such a "disgraceful" and "shameful" statement by a leader of the leadership speaking in its name.

The leading independent newspaper, noted that "there is a new Israeli minister, the prime minister, who is not directed such destructive attack in public and while it is."



AFTER THE INFERNO—Charred remains of shanties and shops in the Aldrich Bay area of Hong Kong after a fire swept through the squatters' area on Sunday. No one died in the fire but 12 persons were injured and more than 3,000 were left homeless and placed in emergency shelters. Cause of the blaze is not yet known.

Soviet Rumor Mills Focus on Brezhnev Post As Communist Party's Congress Approaches

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, Feb. 2.—As the 25th Communist party congress approaches, rumors and speculation are being "dedicated" to its success.

Banners pledging to "carry out the resolutions" of the congress are undoubtedly being prepared, even before the congress rubber-stamps the policy decisions that are recommended by the Central Committee and Politburo.

Along with such standard preparation, the rumor mill is running overtime about possible leadership changes during or following the 10-day meeting of 5,000 delegates starting Feb. 24 in the Kremlin.

These sessions will be scrutinized by Westerners and Russians alike for any hint that party secretary Leonid Brezhnev, 69 years old and periodically ailing, intends to step aside in the near future and that one or another younger member of the hierarchy, by shifting jobs or delivering an important speech, will emerge as his most likely successor in the longer term.

Full-Term Successor

If Mr. Brezhnev were to depart tomorrow, the consensus is that his friend and unofficial deputy, Andrei Kirilenko, also 69, would take over, but as an "interim" leader because of his age. No one among the men in their 50s—those from whom the first post-Revolution generation of leaders should come—is yet identifiable as Mr. Brezhnev's choice of "full-term" successor.

Party congresses are the biggest scheduled political events in the country. The first one took place in 1897, before there was a Communist party by that name. In the early years the congresses met irregularly but in recent times they have gathered every five years, soon after the unveiling of a five-year economic plan, which they dutifully endorse.

Initially the congresses were relatively democratic. The now-defunct Lenin was publicly criticized at two congresses in the early 1920s for example, and policy was hotly debated. But after Stalin took over, open challenges to leaders and policies were barred.

Peace Program

Still, unusual things can happen. At the 1956 congress, the late Nikita Khrushchev delivered a bombshell speech which denounced Stalin and catalogued his crimes.

And new policy directions can emerge more clearly, as in 1971 when the 24th congress approved the "peace program" which supported Mr. Brezhnev's desire to pursue détente.

The theme of the 25th congress, by all signs, will be stability and continuity. Détente is sure to be endorsed and agriculture will get more money, fertilizers and tractors (rather than the radical overhaul that outsiders believe it needs).

As for the leaders, "the top five in the Politburo will stay through the congress," say Soviet and East European contacts with party-line unanimity. "But afterward, within a year or less," they add, "there may be many changes."

Thus fed, Communist and Western rumor factories have been churning out dozens of possible shifts involving the five men whose average age at the time of the congress will be 71.

Besides Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kirilenko, whose formal job is chief of party organizational affairs, the five men are Premier Alexei Kosygin, 73 on Feb. 20, President Nikolai Podgorniy, 73, and chief ideologist Mikhail Suslov, also 73.

Attention on Brezhnev

Mr. Brezhnev, on whom most attention inevitably is focused, is rumored to be preparing sometime later this year to take a new post of president or chairman of the party. There he would retain broad power, like president Tito and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, while turning over much of his daily work to a new party secretary, probably Mr. Kirilenko.

A Soviet contact volunteered that Mr. Brezhnev had not (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

White House Rejects Assistance

Hanoi Claims Nixon Memo Promised Aid

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—North Vietnamese leaders recently told several visiting members of Congress that former President Richard Nixon "intended" to send them a memorandum early in January, 1973, that they said promised \$2.5 billion in U.S. aid after the signing of the Paris agreement to end the war in Vietnam.

The North Vietnamese did not show the visiting congressmen the document, the sources said, but gave quotations.

According to the sources, the North Vietnamese still expect the promised promise of aid to be fulfilled and are linking its fulfillment to their providing more information about U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in action.

Kissinger Statement

The congressmen have been seeking a meeting with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to discuss the reported memorandum in the light of a statement by Mr. Kissinger on Jan. 24, 1973, before the signing of the Paris agreement Jan. 27, 1973.

Mr. Kissinger said that the United States had made no secret understandings to obtain the agreement and that no specific sums in postwar reconstruction aid had been promised to North Vietnam.

[Presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen told reporters today that there will be no U.S. aid for Vietnam, UPI reported. Mr. Nessen said the mood of Congress and Hanoi's violations of the 1973 accords on Vietnam doomed any action on U.S. pledges in the agreement to send aid to Vietnam. "Therefore, the whole question became moot," Mr. Nessen said. Asked whether Mr. Nixon had sent a message to Hanoi promising aid, he said it is not diplomatic practice to make public messages between governments.]

Rep. Paul McCloskey Jr., R-Calif., one of those who saw the North Vietnamese leaders, confirmed the account of the meeting and said that its substance was conveyed to President Ford last week.

The congressional sources said that after the congressmen visited Hanoi in late December they decided not to make these matters public. They agreed that to consult administration leaders on how to respond to Hanoi's position. Rep. McCloskey and the original sources say that they made a request to see Mr. Kissinger several weeks ago.

Rep. McCloskey and other members of the House met Mr. Ford after their return from Hanoi and urged him to make new gestures, including certain kinds of private aid to North Vietnam, in order to get more responses from Hanoi about Americans reported missing in action. The congressional sources said that Mr. Ford was reviewing several proposals by the State Department.

Rep. McCloskey said that North Vietnamese leaders had not (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Bonn, Hague Push Athens EEC Role

By Robert C. Toth

BOON, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Dutch counterpart, Max van der Stoep, today advocated Greek membership in the European Economic Community.

Mr. Genscher told newsmen after a two-hour conference with his Dutch visitor that talks between the Common Market and Athens should start soon.

Mr. Genscher said he and Mr. van der Stoep were opposed to any "preliminary phase" preceding concrete talks on Greek Common Market membership.

Moynihan Quits UN to Resume Post at Harvard

By William Claiborne

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (WP).—Daniel Moynihan, the outspoken and controversial U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, has resigned, the White House announced tonight.

In accepting the resignation, President Ford wrote that he did so "with the deepest regret and reluctance," declaring that the ambassador had "asserted our position forcefully, cogently and honestly" at the United Nations.

Mr. Moynihan, 48, repeatedly embroiled in controversy since moving to the United Nations eight months ago, dated his letter of resignation last Saturday and said it was the last day of his leave from teaching duties at Harvard University.

"It is time to return to teaching," he wrote, "and such are the conditions of my tenure that I return now or not at all."

However, Mr. Moynihan will be under increasing pressure to run in the Democratic primary for the nomination to oppose Sen. James Buckley, Cons.-R-N.Y. State Democratic sources said he had the blessing of Gov. Hugh Carey and state party chairman Patrick Cunningham, if he wants to seek the nomination.

Mr. Cunningham is known to believe that only a candidate with a "moderate" image, like Mr. Moynihan, could defeat Sen. Buckley. Other candidates interested in running in the primary include Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., and former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

Gov. Carey tonight refused to confirm reports that he plans to back Mr. Moynihan publicly for the Senate contest.

On Nov. 26, Mr. Moynihan denied any political ambitions, saying that it would be "dishonorable to leave my post to run for any office."

White House Support

Reports late in November that he planned to quit the UN post intensified when the flamboyant ambassador scheduled, then abruptly canceled, a news conference, telling reporters, "I am not leaving right away."

He was then called to the White House for a meeting with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, after which the President issued a declaration supporting the ambassador.

There were new reports last week that Mr. Moynihan planned to quit following disclosure that he had sent a cablegram to Mr. Kissinger and all U.S. Embassies complaining about a lack of support among certain State Department officials for his campaign to break up a Third World anti-U.S. voting bloc in the General Assembly.

Sources close to the ambassador said that the cablegram, which was leaked to reporters in Washington, reflected Mr. Moynihan's feelings that the Ford administration was not speaking out publicly in support of his UN position.

Mr. Kissinger said then that, while there has been criticism within the State Department of Mr. Moynihan's outspoken approach to U.S. diplomacy, the secretary had personally dismissed it as insignificant. White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said at the time, "Pat is supported by the President, the secretary of state and the top officials of the State Department."

Letter to President

Mr. Moynihan, who served the Ford administration earlier as ambassador to India, wrote the President:

"You have been unfailing in your encouragement and support and I have with the fullest commitment sought to carry out your (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Daniel Moynihan

Mediation Efforts Pressed Rival Claims on Desert Clash Made by Morocco, Algeria

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Algeria, Mauritania and Morocco fought a war of words today as Arab and African leaders struggled to defuse the crisis over ownership of the desolate but phosphate-rich Western Sahara.

Algeria said today its forces killed 400 Moroccan troops in a three-day desert battle last week before being forced to withdraw, outnumbered 10 to 1. It did not mention Algerian casualties.

An official source in Morocco described the claim as pure fantasy. The Moroccan says the Algerians lost 300 dead in the fight.

"Considering the Algerians themselves say their forces withdrew under an intense Moroccan bombardment, it is hard to imagine them counting Moroccan casualties before they left," the Moroccan source said.

In Nouakchott, the national council of Mauritania's only political party, the People's party, accused Algeria of arming mercenaries against Mauritania.

The Saudi Arabian foreign minister, Prince Saud bin Faisal, left Morocco today for Mauritania to see President Moktar Ould Daddah. He said he had given King Hassan of Morocco a message from King Khalid of Saudi Arabia concerning the conflict.

As he left, Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak, arrived from Algiers for a third meeting with the Moroccan monarch.

Mediation Proposed

The Organization of African Unity, meanwhile, has proposed a joint OAU-Arab League commission to mediate the dispute, according to the Middle East News Agency in Cairo.

Morocco and Mauritania are taking over joint sovereignty of Western Sahara under an agreement with Spain, the departing colonial power. Algeria opposes the accord, insisting that the Saharan people should exercise their right to self-determination.

Officials in Rabat said today that Morocco was willing to take the dispute before the Arab League, the OAU or the United Nations.

They also said that Algerian forces must be withdrawn from the Sahara and north Mauritania. The officials said a decision by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to send a Swedish envoy to the Sahara to arrange for self-determination in accordance with UN resolutions was "welcome as not a bad idea."

Diplomatic observers in Rabat thought the UN move would bolster Algeria's position of support for self-determination and eventual independence for the disputed territory.

Distrust and Disillusionment Dominating the Mood of U.S. Electorate

By Christopher Lydon

BOSTON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—The people who study the electorate, not the presidential candidates, in order to read the direction of U.S. politics see a fog of futility setting in around this year's election.

In the sense that elections not only pick presidents but set patterns of opinion and power, 1976 looks to many analysts like a year without the shape of any coherent majority.

In ivory towers and the back rooms of numerous campaign headquarters, distrust and disillusionment are found to be the essential attributes of the citizenry in this Bicentennial year.

Words like "diffusion" and "disorientation" are used to describe the trend of the electorate. Some analysts talk of "decomposition" and "decay" of the two-party system.

But all of them see the alignment and disalignment of voting groups as a riddle at least as interesting as the question of who will win the November election.

Perhaps the central line on politics, in that context, is a falling curve of participation in voting. If the clear trend of modern elections continues this year, as many as half of the roughly 150 million eligible voters in the country will declare by not voting that they see no choice worth bothering to exercise.

Apathy and Alienation

But apathy and alienation, to which many observers attribute the growth of nonvoting, also seem to be rampant among the active voters who will decide the election. A pollster, sampling opinion within the 36 per cent of the electorate that voted in

Rising Trend Toward Nonvoting Is Seen in Bicentennial Year

1974 congressional races, found that barely a third of that core thought that their votes had "made a difference."

"What you've got," said Patrick Cadden of Cambridge Survey Research, "is about 12 per cent of the voting-age population who say their vote matters and actually went out and voted. Most voters think of politics as a spectator sport."

A rival pollster, Peter Hart, says that "the only majority we find is a cynical majority."

Both major parties would be wise "to move their ideological centers of gravity to a liberal, left-of-center direction," Warren Miller of the University of Michigan Research Group argues in a

forthcoming book on 1976 politics. But a particular opportunity is waiting, he believes, for a liberal Democratic candidate not only to consolidate a huge victory this year but also to look test numbers of "independent" younger voters into a "new liberal" coalition—an even more dominant force, he imagines, than the New Deal majority wrought by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932.

But Mr. Miller stands for a minority today in the political science fraternity, where the fashionable themes run to more diffusion of politics, more "demobilization" of opinion and further erosion of the old coalitions with no new majority in sight or even in prospect.

Walter Dean Burnham of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has charted periodic realignments of party power on intervals of 30 to 40 years, through U.S. history. He suggests a picture of Republican and Democratic coalitions moving like glacial icebergs through time, skimming under history's pressure and, roughly once a generation, cracking into sharply different balances.

On his schedule, a successor to the New Deal alignment has been overdue since 1964 or 1968. But he now sees the erosion of both parties outrunning the pressure for realignment—as if the icebergs were melting and party voters floating loosely like smaller and smaller islands in a sea of anti-party independents.

Conditions today are unlike the political and economic strains of realignment periods like the 1850s, 1890s and the 1930s, Mr.

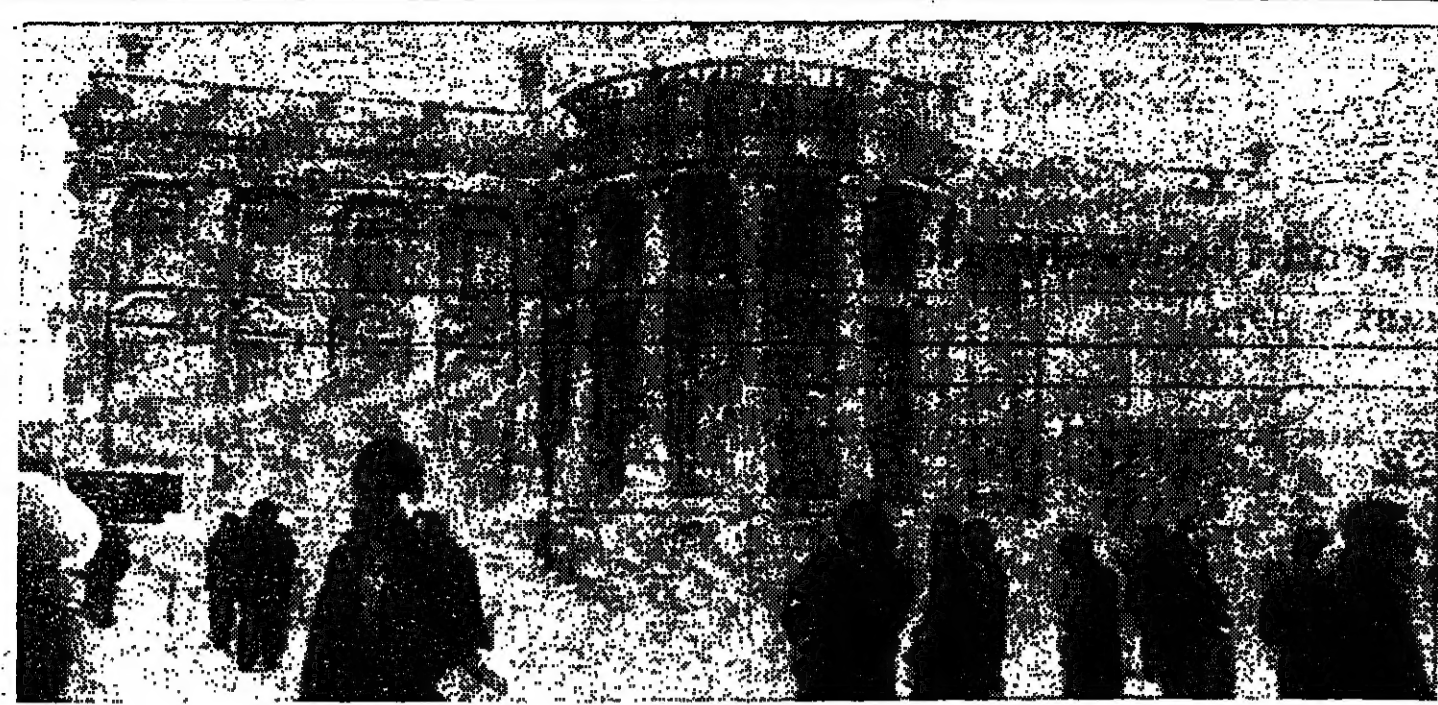
Burnham said recently, because the crisis extends far wider than before to the family, the crime rate, the capital market and religious institutions. "To the falling apart of values that guided earlier generations of Americans."

In every analysis one vital measure of the electorate is the falling curve of participation in recent elections—a line that points toward the prospect that perhaps 75 million voting-age Americans, as much as half of the eligible electorate, will take no part in choosing the next president.

Most if not all students of that trend regard the rise of nonvoting—concentrated among the relatively young, poor and less educated but swelled by millions of voters who have dropped the habit—as an ominous sign of withdrawal and distrust.

They also said that Algerian forces must be withdrawn from the Sahara and north Mauritania. The officials said a decision by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to send a Swedish envoy to the Sahara to arrange for self-determination in accordance with UN resolutions was "welcome as not a bad idea."

Diplomatic observers in Rabat thought the UN move would bolster Algeria's position of support for self-determination and eventual independence for the disputed territory.



WHITE HOUSE IN WHITE STUFF—An ice and snow miniature White House is one of the attractions at the America Plaza at the Sapporo, Japan, snow festival. It's part of a Bicentennial theme grouping, naturally.

Accepting South Korea's Status as Special

Paris Mute on U.S. Curb of A-Deal

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 2 (UPI)—France has not reacted strongly to U.S. interference with a proposed sale of French nuclear reprocessing technology to South Korea. The deal was called off last week (IHT, Jan. 31) under strong U.S. pressure on Seoul.

While ordinarily such third-country interference in a two-nation arrangement might rouse strong protests, there are indications that Paris is somewhat relieved that the sale to the South Koreans is off.

Paris had come under strong criticism in the United States and elsewhere for wanting to introduce into an area as politically sensitive as the Korean peninsula technology—on the reprocessing of plutonium—that could be used in fabricating nuclear arms.

The French-Korean agreement, which had been signed, called for construction of a small \$10-million pilot reprocessing plant that would have given South Korea technology to treat the plutonium wastes from its existing nuclear power plant, which was built by U.S. interests. The technology also could have been used for reprocessing material from two Canadian reactors, which are about to be built.

Several U.S. senators criticized the Paris-Seoul accord when it was announced. The French answered by saying that a strict tripartite agreement among the two capitals and the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency had been signed and would keep Seoul from using the reprocessed plutonium for nuclear arms.

Washington has been upset that both France and West Germany have signed agreements to sell abroad reprocessing equipment which no U.S. firm has so far been allowed to sell. The West German government has a contract, worth several billion dollars, to sell a complete nuclear cycle plant to Brazil.

It was official U.S. discontent over nuclear proliferation that led last year to London meetings at which seven nuclear nations began negotiating on rules for such sales. An agreement was reached last month whereby the seven—the United States, France, West Germany, Japan, the Soviet Union, Britain and Canada—agree to consult and harmonize their views on nuclear sales. The accord does not, however, give a country veto power over another's sales.

A Special Case
With its low-key reaction to Washington's interference in the Seoul deal, France appears to accept the notion that South Korea is a special case because of its situation, as long as nobody else sells plutonium-reprocessing equipment to Seoul.

Competition for sales of nuclear power plants is regarded as a

different matter. There, the competition is intense, as was shown in negotiations for the Canadian sale to South Korea.

The official French position is that while they are against proliferation they also are against discrimination by nuclear "haves" against the nuclear "have-nots."

Paris currently is pushing hard for nuclear plant sales to such countries as Iran, Iraq, Pakistan,

Argentina and Brazil. Some of these deals could involve reprocessing equipment.

Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues returned from Brazil today after talks on nuclear possibilities. Despite the head start that West Germany has taken in Brazil, Mr. Sauvagnargues indicated that France envisaged deals with Brazil for both nuclear exploration and enrichment.

It added that the CIA had allocated \$49.2 million in arms, other supplies and cash so far to Western-backed forces and that more authorized money was still in the pipeline.

The British Sunday Telegraph said that there has been what was once a covert activity on the part of the United States involving some funds to provide assistance to an element in the Angola conflict.

Mr. Rumsfeld said on a television interview program. But when pressed on whether \$30 million was being used to train British mercenaries, Mr. Rumsfeld said he "wouldn't go into details."

The British Sunday Telegraph

Rumors Focus

On Brezhnev

(Continued from Page 1)

This rumor as "a possibility not to be dismissed." Another Russian, more knowledgeable but also more cautious, confirmed that such a rumor existed within party circles. "About such things more will be known in a few weeks," he said. The implication was that final Kremlin decisions on personnel changes will be made in the early weeks of this month.

Western diplomats here tend to dismiss the idea of Mr. Brezhnev moving aside, whatever the route largely because, as one said, "most leaders, here and in the West, prefer to die in harness rather than voluntarily give up power."

Even as a far-out possibility, however, the rumor attracts attention for two reasons:

• Any leadership shift here is traditionally followed by a period of internal jockeying or consolidation of power—a turning inward that can last several years and that could slow down the pace of détente and have other foreign policy effects.

• Secondly, it suggests that the party has been giving thought to the so-called "succession problem." It is now posed by Mr. Brezhnev's situation but has existed ever since the Communist state was formed.

There are no rules of succession, no fixed terms of office for a party leader. Even the role of a leader conflicts, in theory, with the written party concept of "collective leadership." Soviet party chiefs have either died in office or been ousted, in which case they became nonpersons. Resignation, while an option, has never been exercised.

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North Korea Charges

184,000 Provocations

PYONGYANG, Feb. 2 (UPI)—North Korea today accused the United States and South Korea of committing nearly 184,000 war provocations since the end of the Korean war and said only its "patience" had maintained the armistice for more than 22 years.

The official newspaper Rodong Sinmun charged the United States with stepping up war preparations in South Korea, including the introduction of nuclear weapons.

Mediterranean Nations Meet

On Pollution

MADRID, Feb. 2 (NYT)—

Fourteen nations bordering the Mediterranean began meeting in Barcelona today to discuss legal commitments to control that sea's pollution.

The conference, convened by the United Nations Environment Program, is expected to end in about two weeks with the approval of a convention and two protocols establishing international cooperation in an area termed "particularly vulnerable to pollution."

The meeting follows two years of discussion in which 16 of the 18 Mediterranean states agreed to work together through a series of pilot projects to study how various types of pollution occur and to monitor their levels.

A Barcelona conference was also held last year.

The degree of concern is indicated by the presence, despite political differences, of Israel and such Arab countries as Egypt, Morocco, Libya and Tunisia, along with Cyprus, France, Greece, Turkey, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Spain and Yugoslavia.

Albania, Algeria, Lebanon and Syria were invited but their delegates did not appear today.

Moskafa Tolba, an Egyptian microbiologist, who is executive director of the Environment Program, said: "The success of last year's Barcelona meeting was to have transcended political differences and to have come to grips with the need for coordinated action to protect the Mediterranean." He predicted success for this year's session, too.

Under a draft treaty, the governments would accept general responsibility for the control of pollution. The treaty would require the signatories to take all appropriate measures to prevent and abate pollution, including that caused by dumping from ships and aircraft, discharges from coastal establishments and its subsoil.

Pollution caused by discharges from coastal establishments or any other land-based source is also covered. It has been discovered that 90 per cent of all the sewage entering the Mediterranean is untreated.

Moro Meets Aides

For Final Talks

On the Economy

ROME, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Christian Democratic leaders today discussed final details of an emergency anti-recession program that could permit formation of a stopgap minority government.

Seeking to end Italy's 24-day political crisis, Premier-designate Aldo Moro met with his Christian Democratic party chiefs to review proposed economic measures to combat a 7-per-cent unemployment rate, a 17-per-cent inflation rate and a sinking national currency.

Mr. Moro will then take the approved program to the Socialist party for its study and evaluation.

The Socialists have said an economic-recovery program to their liking would enable them to back by parliamentary abstention a one-party minority Cabinet of Christian Democrats.

The one-party government is Mr. Moro's final option after failing to rebuild the coalition cabinet toppled by the Socialists Jan. 7. It could not survive in Parliament without Socialist support.

Foreign exchange markets remained closed to block further speculation against the lira.

Richardson Becomes

Commerce Secretary

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—President Ford welcomed Elliot Richardson as a "great addition" to his Cabinet today and told his new secretary of commerce that the economy is on the "upswing—moving ahead solidly and constructively."

Mr. Richardson, 55, took the oath of office from Chief Justice Warren Burger in the East Room of the White House. The Commerce Department appointment is Mr. Richardson's fourth Cabinet post, a record.

Quake Jolts Japan

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (UPI)—A fairly strong earthquake struck western Japan today, halting railroad traffic for nearly three hours, authorities said. There were no reports of casualties or damage.

Foreign Advisers Aid Syria Military Buildup

By Jim Hoagland

DAMASCUS, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Syria's continuing military buildup has been accompanied by an increase in the number of foreign technicians and advisers in this Arab nation, according to informed sources.

New contingents of North Vietnamese advisers and larger numbers of North Korean and Cuban technicians have arrived during the last 12 months to join the estimated 3,000 Russian advisers as large amounts of new Soviet equipment have been received.

Although estimates vary, the combined North Vietnamese, North Korean and Cuban presence is put at 1,000 to 1,500 men, according to Arab sources. The Cubans are working with armored units. The two other groups are concentrating on air defense.

Syria also tightened its military links with Jordan as fears grew here that the recently checked Lebanese civil war could drag Syria and Israel into a new war.

First Joint Exercise

The once antagonistic Arab neighbors staged their first joint exercise early last month. Diplomatic sources report that while Syrian troops carried out field maneuvers in the exercise, the Jordanians restricted their participation to command and staff work, without moving units.

Analysis of the exercise as a further indication that Syrian and Jordanian military planners expect Israel to strike across the Jordan Valley and hit the Syrian eastern flank in any new war rather than making frontal assaults on the Golan Heights as it did in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Syria's President Hafez al-Assad and Jordan's King Hussein agreed last year to set up a joint military command. Last month's joint planning exercise was one of the first concrete indications that the two rulers see the command as a military necessity as well as a political asset, diplomatic sources said.

The North Korean and Cuban presence here dates from the 1973 war. New confirmation of the role of foreign advisers in that 19-day conflict underscores their importance here.

Arab military sources who participated in the fighting on the Golan Heights have recently confirmed for the first time that: • North Korean pilots flew defensive combat missions for the Syrians in the war. They evidently worked with Russian ground controllers since they did not speak Arabic, and suffered casualties. No figures are available.

• Elements of a Cuban brigade were kept in reserve for the possible final defense of Damascus but did not see action as the Israeli drive toward the Syrian capital was halted by the Syrians themselves. Helped by Moroccan, Iraqi, Jordanian and Saudi troops, the Syrians did not want to use non-Arab units in the battle.

Russian advisers directed the

Moynihan Out

As UN Envoy

(Continued from Page 1)

general policies and your specific instructions.

Mr. Ford replied that "you have consistently elevated public discourse by puncturing pretense and by eloquently advocating the cause of reason."

After stating that the ambassador had faithfully put forward the official U.S. position, Mr. Ford wrote, "In doing so you have not only made a contribution, but also that we take ourselves and the principles for which we stand seriously."

For the most part, the controversy surrounding Mr. Moynihan has centered on the style, rather than the substance, of his handling of his post.

He has stirred to the rostrum of the General Assembly to denounce the assembly as a "theater of the absurd" and has walked out of the Security Council and the assembly on several occasions after making a characteristically pugnacious speech.

British Criticism
In a widely publicized outburst last November, Britain's UN Ambassador Lord Ivo Richard, without actually naming Mr. Moynihan, likened the U.S. ambassador to a trigger-happy Wyatt Earp and a demented King Lear "raging amidst the storm on the blasted heath."

Earlier, Mr. Moynihan heatedly denounced proponents of the UN resolution equating Zionism with racism, likening Uganda's President Idi Amin to a "racist murderer" and declaring that it was "no accident" that Gen. Amin was chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

Although Mr. Moynihan's position on the Zionism resolution is known to have been in accordance with Ford administration instructions, his outbursts against Gen. Amin led Mr. Kissinger to comment that the secretary would have expressed himself in a "more restrained manner."

The ambassador repeatedly has defended his blunt style, saying once, "It has been, perhaps, an American hope that if we didn't respond to attacks upon us, maybe they wouldn't be made. If we had like this language wasn't being used, maybe it would stop being used. That's not true. We will, when attacked, defend the good name of this democracy."

Their Role Increased Since 1973 War

Foreign Advisers Aid Syria Military Buildup

firing of many of the surface-to-air anti-aircraft missile units manned by Syrian crews.

Only two officers of the Israeli brigade that fought against the Syrians on the Golan survived. The Israeli commander reportedly brushed off Syrian warnings about the capabilities of the Israeli and enthusiastic-

cally rushed his troops into the murderous battle.

Israel has asserted that the role of the foreign advisers was an important one in the fighting but until now confirmation from authoritative Arab sources has been lacking.

Lingering distrust and differences in the training and the

equipment of the Syrian and Jordanian Armies will be limiting factors in the establishment of a truly integrated militia command, analysts here feel.

Syria relies on Russian equipment and military doctrine, while Jordanian units have been equipped and trained by the United States and Britain.



Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1965.

Egypt Probing Report Nasser Banked \$15 Million Abroad

CAIRO, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Premier

Mamoudh Salem has set up a commission to investigate published allegations about illegal financial acquisitions by the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1967, the Middle East News Agency said last night.

The semi-official agency said that a three-man commission will probe a report in the weekly Akhbar El Yom "about the transfer abroad of \$15 million in May and June of 1967" and will report its findings within three days.

The Akhbar El Yom report gave a summary of a book by journalist Galeedddin el-Hamamy alleging that Nasser had deposited in private bank accounts in Switzerland and France \$15 million that the since deceased King Saud of Saudi Arabia contributed to Egypt as aid.

Saud Was in Exile
In 1967, Saud was living in exile in Cairo after having been replaced by his brother Faisal, who was assassinated last March. Nasser died in 1970.

Mr. Hamamy's book, "Dialogue Behind Bars," was published last week by the Modern Egyptian Office, a private firm.

Quoting the book, the report said that the money in question consisted of a check for \$5 million as an outright gift and another for \$10 million as a loan. The \$5-million contribution was made May 29, 1967, a week before the six-day Middle East war, and the \$10-million check was turned over 10 days later, the book report said.

Mr. Hamamy is one of several editors of the daily newspaper Al Akhbar and a professor at Cairo University's College of Journalism.

The commission is headed by Ahmed Zaki, governor of the government's central bank, and includes the first under secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

Sources at Akhbar El Yom said Prosecutor-General Mustafa Abu-Zeid has summoned Mr. Hamamy for questioning on Wednesday.

Beirut Speed

Its Effort at

War Recover

BEIRUT, Feb. 2 (UPI)—Lebanon quickened the pace today of its effort to recover from civil war with some 500 reopening and factory and office employees turning up work for the first time months.

Premier Rashid Karami, speaking after a Cabinet meeting, said the government was "very satisfied" with the security situation since the start of the Jan. 23 that ended nearly months of conflict between Muslim and Christian factions.

Mr. Karami said a program of political reform, essential for peace, would be announced after a forthcoming visit by President Sulei Franjeh.

National reconciliation will follow the reforms and present six-man Cabinet will be enlarged, Mr. Karami said. He gave no further details.

With the cease-fire holding all areas, after a rash of school closings during the weekend, schools reopened for the time since the summer vacation. Many factory hands and office workers arrived for work the first time this year—had not been on the job since October.

The main industrial sector, Mutasil, in outer Beirut, remained idle as power lines to factories had to be repaired.

Post office workers started taking the mountainside of de-mailed letters, which piled up as Dec. 19 were finally delivered. Meanwhile, a Lebanese magazine, Al Diyar, said that United States and France to down Lebanese requests to transfer militarily during recent civil war. A U.S. spokesman said it was "unsure of any official request."

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Barring Bribes, Political Gifts

Some U.S. Firms Adopt Overseas Conduct Codes

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—An apparent response to public concern and government lawsuits, several U.S. companies that do business abroad adopted written codes of conduct for their employees last year. The codes ban

either all political contributions overseas or illegal and improper contributions.

Several other companies took action last year to reaffirm written codes of ethical conduct that they had adopted earlier.

The companies reported they had taken these steps in answer to the United Church of Christ. The Rev. Howard Schomer, the church's executive in charge of social responsibility in investments, sent a letter with questions concerning their policies to 287 major companies with international business. More than half have responded.

The church is itself an investor in the securities of many large companies.

A good deal of attention was focused on foreign payments by U.S. companies last year by disclosures that companies such as the Exxon Corp. and the Gulf Oil Corp. had made payments overseas.

SEC Filed Suits
The Securities and Exchange Commission brought suit against a number of companies on the grounds that they had failed to disclose such payments to investors.

In discussing the survey, Dr. Schomer said, "It is our judgment that any transnational corporation—Western European or Japanese as well as American—that makes political contributions to help any party or person obtain or retain power in a host country would be making a nonproductive use of its financial power to influence the nature of the government under which the foreign nation lives."

He said that the church's primary purpose was "to encourage corporations to establish rigorous policies of their own to ban contributions."

Dr. Schomer added that bribery of government officials, as opposed to political contributions, is equally offensive. "Because this is another form of intervention in support of a power group."

Bribeability Desired
"These things shade into each other," he said, "because the companies wouldn't want to have another group in power whom they couldn't bribe."

The minister said that the survey had asked about written codes of policy statements because "nothing will aid more in helping understand where the corporation stands than for the top person to establish on paper where it stands."

A code, he said, provides "a clear policy and a known procedure for a compliance—so that employees understand it's not being winked at."

Of the 149 companies that have responded to the letter so far, 43 said they permitted no corporate assets to be used for political purposes and 34 said that they made no illegal or improper contributions. Eight concerns denied engaging in immoral or unethical practices.

IT&T Adopts By-Law
The International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., which has admitted offering the CIA \$1 million in 1970 to prevent the election of the late Chilean President Salvador Allende, said it had adopted as a by-law a policy of "political nonparticipation."

The United States Steel Corp. said that it did not have a specific policy regarding contributions but that it had a general policy of "fully understood by [its] employees" that they act "in compliance with applicable law."

Six companies reported that last year they adopted written standards prohibiting either the use of corporate assets for political purposes or illegal and improper contributions. They are the Phillips Petroleum Co., the Cities Service Co., Abbott Laboratories, Ashland Oil, the Container Corp. of America and the Gulf Oil Corp.

Italians Open Campaign for Sacco, Vanzetti
ROME, Feb. 2 (AP).—A new campaign was launched yesterday to rehabilitate Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, two Italian anarchists executed in Massachusetts in 1927 after a controversial trial.

Italian politicians, led by Socialist party leaders, told a rally at a Rome theater that they have formed a defense committee and appealed to President Ford for a retrial.

200 Stolen Cars Found In Caves Near Rome
ROME, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The Police said today that they found more than 200 stolen cars worth \$750,000 in the Cafferlatto Caves on Rome's southeast fringe.

They said almost all the vehicles were high-powered and many had been used in recent robberies. Most had false license plates or had been repainted. They arrested 50 persons on charges of auto theft or receiving stolen cars and issued arrest warrants for 51 others.

French Baby Sale
IONVILLE, France, Feb. 2. —A French woman who sold a week-old baby for 5,000 francs (\$1,100) and simulated kidnapping to cover the sale was sentenced today to a one-month jail term.



THE LAUGH'S ON HE—Maybe. At any rate President Ford and entertainer Pearl Bailey shared a laugh at a meeting at the National Press Club in Washington.

Role Vanished With Vietnam War

Study Finds U.S. Marines Lack Mission

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP).—The Marine Corps is having trouble adjusting to the political realities of mid-1970s diplomacy, as well as to the end of the draft, and as a result its once-elite fighting force is in danger of becoming obsolete, two Brookings Institution researchers have concluded.

In a 92-page study released yesterday, Martin Rinkin and Jeffrey Record argue that the country's "most-honored fighting

force... cannot remain as it is, structured for past rather than likely future international contingencies."

"In an era of shrinking prospects for direct U.S. military intervention abroad," they write, "the need for the corps' principal mission—amphibious warfare—is less apparent than in the past."

"Moreover, Marine divisions lack the firepower and mobility required for war against America's most powerful and likely adversaries."

Although the authors did not

mention the civil war in Angola, where the United States is cooperating with South Africa against Russian-supported Cuban troops fighting on behalf of Angolan Marxists, they note:

"The United States Marine Corps... is well-suited for amphibious operations in the Third World, where U.S. intervention now seems increasingly unlikely, and less well-suited for combat in the key areas—Europe, Northeast Asia and the Middle East—to whose security U.S. policy now assigns highest priority and against which technological advances opponents are likely to be deployed."

Disciplinary Problems
In addition, the authors wrote, the corps is "experiencing an embarrassing growth in disciplinary problems..." and an increase in competition for scarce dollars between its sophisticated air wing and its infantry, whose fighting prowess still depends on the physical stamina of the footslogging rifleman.

For fiscal 1975, it said, the corps' desertion rate of 105 per 1,000 was "over 10 times the rate during World War II, three times the maximum in the Korean war, over twice what it was during the height of the Vietnam war and about seven times the rate prevailing in the peacetime years of the early sixties."

The corps' rates of court-martial, absent-without-leave and desertion incidents "far exceeded the combined rates of the Army, Navy and Air Force."

While the authors compared the rates, they also warned that the data might, in part, reflect the fact that "the Marines run a tighter ship than the other services."

Other Forces' Policy
They noted that the Army, Navy and Air Force sought to attract volunteers by "increasing monetary incentives, providing better living conditions, relaxing grooming and disciplinary standards and by widely advertising that they were in tune with the new youth culture."

"The Marines, they said, 'chose not to fall into step...' and their 'theme of the Marines are looking for a few good men' reflects the elitist attitude that they have maintained in the all-volunteer environment."

The percentage of black recruits grew from about 13 per cent in 1970 to 19 per cent last year with many rifle companies now 50 to 49-per-cent black, the study said.

It quoted a Marine general as saying the trend presents "an adjustment problem for members of both races, most of whom have never lived in an environment with so many members of another race."

Four Possibilities
The study recommended four alternatives, each of which would reduce the corps' size and, the authors argued, make it easier for them to find volunteers who are willing to submit to Marine discipline.

The first alternative would simply reduce the Marines to an amphibious assault force of 1 1/3 divisions. The second would transfer to them primary responsibility for sustained island combat in Asia.

The third alternative would create a Marine airborne division to make the Marines "the sole repository of U.S. quick-reaction capability" and the fourth would gear the corps for combat in Central Europe.

Pentagon Urged To Buy U.S. Guns
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., said yesterday that the Defense Department could save more than \$20 million by buying 16,000 new machine guns for the M-60 tank from a U.S. company rather than from a Belgian company.

In a letter to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, Sen. Schweiker said the machine guns could be purchased from the Marescaux Corp. of Maine at a saving of \$800 each.

The initial cost, Sen. Schweiker said, would be \$13 million less than the price from the Belgian manufacturer. He said creation of a new parts network for the Belgian weapon would raise the total disparity to more than \$20 million.

Iceland Says Gunboat Cut British Trawl

First Such Incident Since London Talks

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—An Icelandic patrol boat cut the trawl of a British fishing boat after it refused to cease fishing inside Iceland's disputed 200-mile limit, a spokesman for the Icelandic Embassy said here today.

The trawl-cutting occurred as Britain awaited an answer from Iceland to proposals which it was hoped might lead to a settlement of the dispute over the amount of cod British trawlers can take from Icelandic waters.

The embassy spokesman said the gunboat cut the lines of the Grimsby trawler Ross Khar-toum after warning the British vessel three times in 12 hours to stop fishing.

In an act of defiance the British trawler hoisted a black flag bearing the skull and crossbones, the spokesman said.

In Reykjavik, an Icelandic Coast Guard spokesman said the incident represented no change in Iceland's tactics. "The only difference was that this trawler refused to obey repeated orders and thus challenged the Tyr to take action," he said.

It was the first time since British-Icelandic summit talks here a week ago that an Icelandic patrol boat has severed the trawl wires of a British fishing boat.

Britain agreed to withdraw naval frigates protecting its trawler fleet inside the disputed 200-mile fishing limit to allow the London talks to take place.

Today's incident, 40 miles off Dalnaganga, on the southeast coast of Iceland, occurred after Icelandic patrol boats had warned 25 trawlers fishing in the area to haul in their nets.

The British Foreign Office declined any immediate comment.



Giuseppe Pelosi

Italy Opens Trial For Teen-Ager in Pasolini Murder

ROME, Feb. 2 (AP).—Giuseppe Pelosi, 17, accused of murdering film director Pier Paolo Pasolini, went on trial in Juvenile Court today.

Defense lawyer Rocco Mangia asked that the charges be dismissed because of a legal error.

The Juvenile Court, presided over by Alfredo Moro, brother of caretaker Premier Aldo Moro, made no immediate ruling on the defense request. Proceedings were closed to the public.

The body of the 33-year-old Mr. Pasolini, battered and run over by his own car, was found on a dirt road near an Ostia beach three months ago.

Police said young Pelosi told them he struck Mr. Pasolini on the head and body with a piece of wood in the course of a violent argument after he saw Mr. Pasolini making homosexual advances.

The boy claimed he then jumped into Mr. Pasolini's car and ran over his body accidentally in his haste to flee the scene.

A Nobel Peace Prize Nominee

Priest Keeps Amnesty Vigil In Front of Barcelona Prison

By Henry Giniger

BARCELONA, Feb. 2 (NYT).—A tall, bearded 43-year-old Roman Catholic priest with an admiration for Mahatma Gandhi is mobilizing varying numbers of Barcelona policemen every day from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Between those hours, the Rev. Luis Maria Xirinchachs conducts a peace-resistance campaign by sitting on a stool on the sidewalk across the street from the fortress-like Barcelona Prison where about 140 political prisoners are still being held.

Like many other Spaniards, Father Xirinchachs wants a full amnesty for such prisoners in Spain.

For this and other goals—human rights, reconciliation among Spaniards and regional autonomy for Catalonia—few persons in Spain have fought with as much persistence and disregard of personal safety as Father Xirinchachs.

This was illustrated yesterday during a violent clash between demonstrators favoring amnesty and the police, in which Father Xirinchachs suffered a head injury. But he later continued his vigil outside the prison.

Hunger Strikes
Father Xirinchachs has spent almost two years in prison, carried out seven hunger strikes and was once exiled from Barcelona. Last year, he was nominated by a group of university professors for the Nobel Peace Prize and is believed to have come in a close second to Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet physicist and dissident.

The church in Spain has changed from the time it was virtually a part of the political regime and gave it religious sanction. Father Xirinchachs is a striking example of the change.

"I believe in the separation of church and state," he said in an interview. "You cannot separate the church from human problems. Jesus walked in the streets; he was not a man of the temple."

As for Gandhi, Father Xirinchachs paid tribute to his methods but said that he was not as pure as the late Indian leader. "I am not against defensive violence, the act of those who defend themselves against oppression," he said.

Father Xirinchachs calls himself "a mosquito behind the ear of an elephant." He began his campaign for amnesty a year ago when the Catholic Holy Year opened. From his cell in Carabanchel Prison, where he was serving a term for "illegal propaganda," he wrote a letter to Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Catalan, the language he prefers to use, announcing that he was starting another hunger strike. He was finally released from prison in October when he

began to be mentioned as a possible winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

When Gen. Franco died in November, hopes for an amnesty rose. But King Juan Carlos first decreed only a limited pardon and in protest Father Xirinchachs began his seventh hunger strike in the Catalan monastery of Montserrat, traditionally a center of church dissidence. The fast was carried out for 23 days, then halted in expectation that the King might grant an amnesty in his message to the country on Christmas Eve.

But there was no amnesty and Father Xirinchachs began his present vigil Christmas Day. At first, the police took him away but he would always come back. On New Year's Eve he led a group that circled the prison singing songs and the police did not interfere. On Jan. 7, a police car took him away five times during the day, each time leaving him a little farther from the prison. The last place was a garbage dump outside the city. But still he came back.

Now a police jeep is stationed on the sidewalk a few yards from where he sits and meets a constant stream of people coming to express sympathy or offer help. Occasionally, someone is arrested. He displays no banners and shouts no slogans.

Opponents—extreme rightists who, Father Xirinchachs believes, work with the police—also come and threaten him. One is an elderly Jesuit priest who, Father Xirinchachs said, carries a pistol.

"What we have now in Spain is a democracy of stars—a few people that the government has stopped attacking like Marcelino Camacho, the labor leader, Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist, and me," he said. "There has been a change but at the top level only. At the bottom, there is enormous harshness against those who are not stars."

"They are trying to substitute a dictatorship of the center for the dictatorship of the right," he went on. "The excuse is that the left is Communist. But you cannot exclude 30 per cent of the population."

Father Xirinchachs says that he is of no party. He would like to see a federation of autonomous regions in Spain.

Spaniard Sees EEC Entry Bid By Next Year

Minister Cites Plan To Create Democracy

BARCELONA, Feb. 2 (AP).—Commerce Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo said today that Spain will no doubt become a democracy in a very short time and that next year Spain will be in a position to seek again membership in the European Economic Community.

Addressing a meeting of the Barcelona Chamber of Commerce, the minister said Spanish entry into the EEC will be the only way for Spain "to participate in an effective manner in the community's economic policies."

He said the term for Spain to become a democracy is so short "that it is unworthy to negotiate presently with the EEC any further transitory trade terms."

Spain first applied for membership in the EEC in 1962.

Moderate Leaders
Meanwhile, two moderate Spanish opposition leaders said today that the political reforms proposed by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro must be put into effect immediately.

The Christian Democratic leader, Joaquin Ruiz-Gimenez, an education minister under the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco, told the newspaper *El Pais* that democratization cannot be stopped.

He said, however, that if official channels for political participation are not provided rapidly, "there exists the risk that waters may overflow," which neither the government nor the opposition desires.

Enrique Tierno Galvan, head of the Popular Socialist party, told the newspaper that the program for political liberalization outlined by Mr. Arias last week was "disconcerting. He left no gap open for negotiation" with the opposition.

He said that, if there is to be no negotiation, "we should return to divorce between the government and the people."

"Perhaps," he said, "Arias was obsessed with tactically pleasing the 'bunker.' Perhaps he wanted to appease it. But he is facing the risk that, rather than tranquilizing the bunker, he may become its collaborator."

Rightists in Spain are referred to as "the bunker."

Regime Urging Wage Restraint On Australians

CANBERRA, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Five million Australians were asked today to accept only half of a scheduled national pay increase to beat inflation and get the country back on a sound economic footing.

The call for wage restraint was contained in the first major economic statements of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's Liberal-National Country party government elected in December.

"A resurgence of inflation not only threatens economic recovery. It will also delay the implementation of important economic reforms," Philip Lynch, the federal treasurer, said in a statement.

Five million Australians are due to receive a 6.4-per-cent pay increase based on a quarterly cost-of-living index. The raise would mean an increase of \$48.10 (\$12) a week in average wages.

Manila Says Moslems Kill 25 in Raid on Bus

MANILA, Feb. 2 (AP).—Moslem guerrillas yesterday killed 25 persons and wounded at least 30 others in an ambush of a provincial bus in southwest Mindanao, military authorities said today.

A survivor said about 25 men armed with automatic weapons and speaking Tausog, the language of the predominantly Moslem Sulu islands to the south, attacked the bus. Moslems claiming they wanted autonomy and a better economic arrangement have been battling the government since October, 1972.

255.5 Million in U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The Soviet population on Jan. 1 was 255.5 million, an increase of 2.2 million in a year, the Central Statistical Board announced.



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No Longer Considered 'Red Devils'

Greek Communists Revive, Find Acceptance

Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Feb. 2 (NYT).—In the old neighborhood of the Acropolis, there is a small, dark building named Limeri (Gang).

It is a group of earnest young men, some of whom are singing the songs of the Greek resistance during the war.

They are the Greek Communists, who have been active for many years. They have been active for many years.

During the civil war, the Communist party was banned and many of its leaders fled to Eastern Europe. After the overthrow of the military dictatorship in July, 1974, the Communist party was legal again.

And as the Limeri club demonstrates, they have become a prominent and active part of Greek life.

Greek Communists are not so relatively numerous as the Italian Communists or so well-organized as those in Portugal. Moreover, many Greeks refuse to forget or

forgive the suffering and brutalities of the civil war.

But that war ended 37 years ago, and for many Greeks, Communists are no longer "red devils," as a leftist remarked. A United Front party attracted 8.8 per cent of the votes in the last national election and won eight seats in the 300-member parliament. In municipal elections last spring, Communist-backed candidates ran strongly and in student elections this fall Communists won more seats than any other political group.

In November, during a protest march against the U.S. Embassy here, red flags flooded the streets. Currently, Communists are making a major campaign effort in national labor elections. Early results indicate that, while they will not win control of the trade unions, they have certainly gained influence.

The Communists would probably be a more powerful force here if they were not so divided. The dominant faction, known as the Communist party of the Interior, remains loyal to Moscow. The Communist party of the Exterior follows the Italian Communists by stressing the independence of each national party and its loyalty to democracy.

The United Democratic Left, a front party, advocates broad alliances with non-Communist. The Revolutionary Communists admire the Chinese and condemn the other factions as tools of the Soviet Union or of the bourgeoisie.

A key reason for growing acceptance of Communism was the seven years of military dictatorship that ended 18 months ago. Leonidas Kyriakos, a leading member of the Communist party of the Interior, said:

"For many years people feared that the Communists would impose a dictatorship in Greece. Then came the colonels, and it was the big bourgeoisie and the Americans who imposed the dictatorship. That was a very hard blow and caused a crisis in the political ideology of a large part of the population."

"All those who fought against the dictatorship were tortured in the same way. We were in the same prisons with generals, professors and so on. We got to know each other and there was a new community of ideas."

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WE GO AGAIN—Who's taking whom for a walk, the 5-year-old boy or the 176-pound Irish wolfhound in this Salinas, Calif., street scene?

Debates Lifting of Ban on Sales of Weapons Abroad

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—A debate over export of military weapons has begun in the governing coalition here.

A prominent business leader, Shigeo Nagano, of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, has urged that a ban on arms be lifted, or at least made more flexible.

Under the ban, Japan would not permit export of arms so long as the head of the government is said to fear damage to international reputation. A peaceful nation that takes sides in disputes, however, has not ended the debate. For one thing, it may not have the political will to make his will business source of policy.

Mr. Miki's conservative Democratic party, however, has a way of making a compromise and is reached. The international trade and Toshiba Komoto, has called for an easing of action on arms exports, he cautioned later.

Japanese arms manufacturers, such as Mitsubishi, contend that export of military equipment could help the nation's prolonged recession and assert that they need to export to keep plants in operation since Japan's military services have cut their purchases.

The arms makers further contend that they can gain economies of large-scale production if they have an export market, cutting the cost of equipment sold to the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. They also say that technical expertise can be gained through further arms production.

Many have argued that the Middle East is a major arms market in which Japan should compete with the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain for oil dollars. About 80 per cent of the petroleum needed by Japan, the world's second largest oil consumer, comes from the Middle East.

Mr. Miki and his advisers, however, assert that the potential diplomatic damage would far outweigh the economic gain. And the Premier, who has enough troubles within his own party, does not want to expose himself to attack from the leftist opposition over arms exports.

Ousted Aide Fears 1-Party Rule in India

By Richard Halloran

MADRAS, India, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—The ousted chief minister of Tamil Nadu State, Muthuvel Karunanidhi, charged today that India was heading for one-party rule. He denied that he had been supporting secession from the Indian federation.

Mr. Karunanidhi, the 52-year-old leader of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam party, told reporters in his first interview since presidential rule was imposed on Tamil Nadu Saturday that he had urged his supporters to remain quiet because he did not want to expose them to the iron hand of central government.

In New Delhi today, opposition members walked out of both houses of Parliament to protest what they called the unwarranted imposition of direct rule by New Delhi in Tamil Nadu State. The walkout followed reports of further arrests in the southern state, formerly known as Madras.

DMK Regime Accused
A report prepared by the Tamil Nadu State government, K.K. Shah, accused the DMK government of misuse of emergency powers and of refusal to cooperate with the central government.

The report, published in New Delhi today, said the DMK had misused relief money, shown favoritism in awarding public contracts and had taken bribes for the admission of students to medical colleges.

Madras, capital of the state of 40 million, remained calm, although police were on the streets and sources said that at least 700 persons had been arrested.

Nine-Year Rule
Mr. Karunanidhi responded to the governor's charges by saying that his ministry was ready to face any commission of inquiry into its nine-year rule.

But he said past practice had been for such a commission to be held before a state government was dismissed.

Tamil Nadu was one of only two of India's 22 states—the other being Gujarat in the west—which opposed the imposition of internal emergency by the Congress party government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in June.

The DMK government was dismissed on the advice of Mr. Shah, a central government appointee, who now administers the state with the help of two special advisers sent to Madras by Mrs. Gandhi.

This action, along with mounting charges that the five-party Peoples Front government was losing control in Gujarat, added fuel to speculation that the Gujarat administration may also be taken over by New Delhi soon.

Sudan Said to Execute 10 More for Coup Plot
CAIRO, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The Sudan today executed 10 Sudanese military men convicted of participation in an abortive coup attempt last September, the Middle East News Agency said.

Quoting the Sudan's Omdurman radio, the agency said that three military men were sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor. Six other men—four military and two civilians—were executed Jan. 23 for complicity in the plot.

Dr. G.H. Whipple, 97, Dies, Shared Nobel in Medicine

By Richard Halloran

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Feb. 2 (AP).—Dr. George Hoyt Whipple, 97, who shared the 1934 Nobel Prize for Medicine, died here yesterday in Strong Memorial Hospital, part of a medical center he founded.

He received the prize with Dr. George Minot and Dr. William Murphy for work on the nature of anemia and the potency of the liver as a builder of hemoglobin in the blood.

Dr. Whipple was an alumnus of Yale and the Johns Hopkins Medical School. During his career he was an associate professor and resident pathologist at Hopkins.

From 1914 to 1926, he was professor of research medicine and director of the Hooper Foundation for Medical Research at the University of California.

In 1921 he became professor of pathology and dean of the University of Rochester's newly founded School of Medicine and Dentistry.

After receiving the Nobel Prize, he also was given the Middle Fellowship at the University of Toronto and the Kober Foundation Medal of Georgetown University.

Gen. Boyer de La Tour
PARIS, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Retired French Army Gen. Pierre Boyer de La Tour, 79, who opposed the decolonization of French North Africa in the mid-1960s, died here during the weekend.

As resident-general in Rabat in 1965, he asked for his recall before independence was granted to Morocco the following year.

Countess of Halifax
YORK, England, Feb. 2 (AP).—The dowager Countess of Halifax, 90, widow of Lord Halifax, British foreign secretary before World War II, died at her York-shire home today. Her husband also was a viceroy of India and ambassador to the United States. He died in 1959.

Mao Reportedly Spent Hours at Beside of Chou
PEKING, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Despite his frailty and old age, Mao Tse-tung spent hours at the bedside of the dying Chou En-lai last month, a Western diplomat here has been told.

A Chinese official told the diplomat that Mr. Mao, 82, paid scant regard to his own health to be with Mr. Chou, 78, during the last days of his long battle against cancer.

The official said Mr. Mao was at the bedside half an hour before Mr. Chou died Jan. 8. Doctors persuaded him to leave when they saw the end was near.

"I shall soon be seeing Karl Marx," Mr. Chou told one of his last visitors, according to the official.

Two Executed in Iran
TEHRAN, Feb. 2 (AP).—Two convicted Marxist terrorists were executed at dawn today in an official announcement said. The Shah commented the deaths to two other terrorists to life imprisonment and a fifth man received a 15-year jail term.



Left, a Saint Laurent couture look; right, Saint Laurent ready-to-wear.

Paris Couture Remains the Arbiter

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 2 (NYT).—People often ask, "Why couture?"

Why indeed? The days when the French couturiers dictated what was fashionable and what was not are gone. Professional buyers are staying home and the dwindling private clientele can hardly justify the lavish, costly production of a couture collection.

There is no question that the ready-to-wear collections (shown in April and October) are now setting the trends. The couturiers know it. They have tied their wagons safely to their own expanding ready-to-wear collections. Couture (which lags three months behind ready-to-wear showings) has to conform. Visit the couturiers' ready-to-wear boutiques right now and you will find the same spring styles that they unveiled last week in couture—but done in cotton or synthetics instead of silk.

So in custom clothes couturiers are saying the same thing but in a more expensive way. They have, however, learned their lesson. First, they are showing smaller custom collections. Second, they are making fewer and fewer daytime clothes and more and more evening gowns.

Why? Because they understand that even rich women resent spending vast amounts of money on a suit or a dress that they can pick up just as well in ready-to-wear.

"In couture, I only buy that one good piece," said Mrs. William McCormick Blair Jr., who flew over from Washington for the collections. Couture also gives her a chance to be different. For instance, she loved the suits at Saint Laurent's.

But I don't like pants," she said. "I wear them all the time, for gardening. And there I wear jeans." So she is ordering a skirt instead and a different blouse "to make it more personal."

Not evening clothes? There is no way ready-to-wear can come close to couture with its fabulous fabrics, exquisite workmanship, wonderful embroidery. A dress by Madame Grès, for instance, is so intricate, so dramatic that it looks like a modern sculpture. Nowhere can you duplicate it with fast design on a small budget.

So it can safely be said that couture still has the evening show fairly well cornered. Aside from evening clothes, couture has retained a unique, lofty, if sometimes dim, voice. But the voice is still worth listening to.

The clever thing is that Saint Laurent did not detract from his own ready-to-wear Moroccan look. He put it back into perspective, as something amusing for summer nights and the beach.

And what about pants? There too, couture helped the silent majority of women who often do not know whether they are coming or going in fashion. The couture pants were narrower than last year but they were nowhere as crazy and avant-garde as the ready-to-wear ones.

In commercial terms, couture is bobbing along today as the flagship of an expanding money-making network of side activities ranging from ready-to-wear to house linen. But couture still has its place in the world of fashion. After a few years of groping in the dark, it has become a wise rudder, a final and still glamorous arbiter.

On the subject of what teachers can do, Dr. Brenner recalled, "When I was a teacher years ago, I'd see a parent come to visit school obviously drunk, and I never thought much of it. We were so naive. We didn't realize the children needed help."

Developing Rapport
Workshop participants said they felt teachers could develop a rapport with the child of an alcoholic that the teacher would become the much-needed stable and caring adult figure, always accepting the child, but at the same time not condoning the avoidance of schoolwork.

Teachers also can get children headed in the direction of professional help, the kind of help that, at the very least, allows the child to feel less lonely.

(A point made at the workshop was that it was counterproductive for a teacher, or any helping adult, to sound hostile toward the parents. For one thing, the parents may be doing their best; for another, the child is likely to be loyal to them.)

But despite the extensive help available, one caution rose poignantly out of the workshop. Nancy Sawley said that dealing with the children of alcoholics often meant long years of therapy with them, and one had to avoid "the rescue fantasies."

"You can't take away the pain," she said. "You can just help them work with it."

A pamphlet called "You and Your Alcoholic Parent" (published by the Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Avenue South, N.Y., N.Y. 10017) was distributed at the workshop. It goes so far as to advise that children not pick up their parents from the floor.

"When your mother passes out, she should be left exactly where she is," the pamphlet says. "When she comes to, her unusual position, not being on the sofa or in bed comfortably covered, might jar her into realizing what she is doing to herself—and to her family."

It's easy to spot some of their children; the children are abused and their bruises lead to questions, and one question leads to another.

But with other children of alcoholics the bruises are too subtle to be readily visible; the emotional wear and tear of being part of a family at war with itself.

A teacher does have a chance—probably the best chance of anybody—to detect those subtle signs, however. And that point was a major part of a recent two-day workshop here called "Children of Alcoholic Parents: The Teacher's Role."

During the workshop, sponsored by Lesley College, teachers and education majors heard about some of the indications that a child may have one or two alcoholic parents, and what having that "family disease" can do to a youngster.

The children are often tired, for instance—kept awake by violent arguing.

They frequently fail to do their homework. Where could they possibly do it?

They are withdrawn. These children learn quickly to hesitate before they speak. Norms McGinn, who directs a Cambridge alcoholism outpatient program, said, "A lot of what the child hears and sees at home can't be talked about."

The children carry those images and the accompanying troubles around inside themselves, as if they were the only ones who suffered this way.

And Mrs. McGinn said the children were usually unsure of themselves, too.

"In most families," she said, "the roles are clearly defined—what's expected, what's not—but not in the alcoholic's. The roles are constantly changing, and a child's acceptable behavior today is punished tomorrow."

Dr. Avis Brenner, who organized the workshop, said the child burdened with guilt—frequently children think their behavior precipitates the alcoholism—had to realize it was not up to him to stop the parents from drinking.

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(Continued on Page 5.)

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1976

Page 7

PEC States' Surplus in '76 Seen Rising

Estimates Total Almost \$50 Billion

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Investment surplus of the oil-exporting countries will rise this year after a sharp drop in 1975, according to new estimates put the surplus left for investment paying for imports of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at \$49 billion in 1976.

The surplus hit its peak of \$100 billion in 1974 after the increase in oil prices, fell to \$70 billion in 1975, mainly because of a sharp drop in the oil price.

Over half of the estimated surplus—\$24.5 billion—is expected to be accumulated in Saudi Arabia, followed by Iran with \$7.5 billion, the Arab Emirates with \$4.8 billion, and Ecuador with \$4.8 billion.

The surplus was expected to be negative in 1975, as the oil price fell from \$10.65 a barrel in 1974 to \$7.10 in 1975, and imports of oil rose from \$10.65 billion in 1974 to \$12.10 billion in 1975.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Tenneco, Anaconda to Merge

Tenneco says it plans to merge with Anaconda, the metals producer which would become a subsidiary of the manufacturing and petroleum firm. The merger is subject to the approval of directors and shareholders of both firms, of receipt of a favorable tax ruling and negotiation of a mutually satisfactory agreement. The transaction would be accomplished through a tax-free exchange of 0.255 of a share of Tenneco for 1.25 cumulative convertible preference stock for each outstanding share of Anaconda common stock. Each share of preference stock would be convertible into 3.08 shares of Tenneco common. Crude Co., a manufacturer of plumbing, still has on offer a tender for 5 million Anaconda shares—or 22.6 per cent of the total outstanding. Crane says it has received 4.1 million shares so far. Crane is offering \$20 of 10-year subordinated debentures due 1985 for each share of Anaconda.

General Cable Drops Microdot Bid

General Cable Corp. is dropping its attempt to acquire Microdot in the face of a higher offer from Northwest Industries. General Cable planned to offer \$17 a share for all of Microdot's 3.5 million shares outstanding. Microdot, however, strenuously opposed the offer and managed to delay the formal extension of the bid by asking the Ohio division of securities to look into the matter. The Ohio commission completed its hearings Jan. 23, but a ruling has not been issued. In the meantime, Microdot announced that it had received an offer from Northwest of \$21 a share for at least 51 per cent of its stock. Microdot products include molds and connecting devices. In 1975, it earned \$11.7 million, or \$2.88 a fully diluted share, on sales of \$82.7 million. General Cable produces wire and cable and related products. Its 1974 earnings totaled \$27.1 million, or \$1.90 a share, on revenue of \$318.7 million. Northwest Industries is a diversified holding company with industrial, chemical and consumer-products subsidiaries. Its sales in 1974 were \$1.1 billion and its operating income amounted to \$82 million, or \$4.60 a fully diluted share.

Scherer Sees Lower Profits

Scherer's operating profit for 1975 will be lower than 1974 but final earnings will be satisfactory, board member Otto Mitternichtscheid reports. Parent company turnover rose 4.7 per cent last year to 1.11 billion deutsche marks. This included a 2.8-per-cent fall in domestic sales while exports rose 9.8 per cent—bringing the export quota to 62.4 per cent of total sales. Investments of the chemicals and pharmaceuticals firm this year are planned at between 175 million and 180 million DM, of which 40 to 45 per cent will be spent in Berlin. Investments last year totaled around 165 million DM, slightly below the planned 200 million DM because some projects could not technically be completed within the year, the company notes.

IBM Scrutinized on Typewriters

The Federal Trade Commission is beginning an investigation to determine whether IBM "monopolizes or has attempted to monopolize" the office typewriter market. IBM is already involved in the largest antitrust case in history. The company has been accused of monopolizing the general-purpose computer market. Frank Cary, chairman of IBM, said that his company would cooperate in the investigation and that he is convinced that the record would show that IBM had competed fairly and had not violated the law. In addition to the Justice Department action against IBM, the company is fighting several other antitrust suits filed by competitors in the computer field. IBM is the leading company in the electric typewriter field.

Opening in Paris, Brussels, London, Geneva

Lebanese Banks Follow Clients to Europe

PARIS, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Once prosperous Lebanese banks, many of which have been forced to close during months of civil strife, are now beginning to expand in Western Europe—pursuing clients and clients' cash.

Three of the biggest Beirut banks have applied for permission to open subsidiaries in Paris. Others are expected to open offices in Brussels, London and Geneva.

More than 70 banks operate in Beirut, and most of them have headquarters in the center of the city, where some of the heaviest fighting has raged. Those with branches in safer quarters have continued to function.

A score of the banks are foreign-controlled, and many of these have transferred their staff to other centers, such as Athens, Bahrain, Cairo or Amman, Jordan, to sit out the conflict.

Another reason was to follow clients. Middle East Markets, a newsletter published by Chase World Information, a subsidiary of Chase Manhattan Bank, reported that many Lebanese investors, particularly those interested in property, have taken up residence in Paris since the start of the fighting.

Lebanese authorities here said that 50,000 Lebanese had moved to the Paris area in the last nine months. France has traditionally had close ties with Lebanon's Christian community. Lebanon was administered under a French mandate from 1920, when it was split off from the Ottoman empire, to 1941.

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Canadian Mortgages Attract Foreigners With 11% Yield

TORONTO, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—A small but growing market here is luring U.S. and European investors by offering a highly competitive interest return, currently at 11 per cent.

It is made up of mortgages, or loans, guaranteed by the Canadian government under the National Housing Act, and referred to as NHAs by market participants. A minimum trade ranges between \$Can. 40,000 and \$Can. 100,000.

An estimated \$Can. 1 billion of NHAs were traded last year, up from \$Can. 824 million in 1974. The 1975 volume could exceed \$Can. 1.5 billion, according to Neil Wood, president of Fidelity Trust Co., a major supplier of these loans to the secondary market.

Demand by foreigners has grown explosively. Non-residents are believed to have at least doubled their purchases last year from about \$Can. 60 million acquired in 1974, dealers say.

The keen interest among both Canadians and outsiders has been sparked by a generous yield, which at 11 per cent dwarfs competing rates such as about 8.5 per cent on U.S. Treasury notes and 9 per cent on high-grade corporate bonds in Europe, dealers say.

"Many institutional investors are replacing more and more bonds in their portfolios with NHAs," one specialist remarks.

The wide rate advantage of NHAs does not appear likely to diminish soon. A consensus among economists is that Canadian mortgage rates are not likely to recede much through 1976 as the government is intentionally keeping all rates high to attract foreign funds as a partial offset against its budget deficit.

The NHA holder receives the same interest for five years. Then the rate is adjusted to the prevailing market level, and the principal is amortized over 25 years.

Investors get monthly payments.

Investors get monthly payments.

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Singer's Loss In Quarter Is U.S. Record

Officials Forecast Return to Profitability

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Singer Corp. lost \$414.6 million in the fourth quarter and \$452 million in all of last year. The three-month deficit is believed to be the biggest suffered by any U.S. company in a single quarter.

Fourth Quarter 1975 Revenue \$39.90 Profit \$414.6 Loss \$452.0

Year 1975 Revenue \$399.00 Profit \$414.6 Loss \$452.0

Other big-money losers in recent years include RCA Financial, which lost \$207.8 million in 1974; RCA Corp., with a \$156 million loss in 1971 after abandoning the computer business and Lockheed Aircraft, which was on the brink of bankruptcy in 1971 when its deficit ran up to \$160 million but was bailed out by government-guaranteed loans.

Singer had announced a month ago that a fourth-quarter provision for losses from divestitures would run to \$400 million. This included some \$225 million for the business-machines division from which it is withdrawing over the next 11 months and for which it is seeking a buyer.

The quarterly loss is after deducting \$362.3 million for discontinued operations, mainly in the company's furniture, climate-control and industrial sewing and knitting operations.

The quarterly loss was after a \$410.5-million loss from discontinued operations and provision of \$63.7 million for closings of facilities. In 1974, the \$10.1 million deficit was after a \$70.3-million loss from discontinued operations. The loss from continuing operations in 1975 was \$41.3 million, in contrast to \$70.7 million income from operations in 1974.

Both are before the discontinued operations amounts.

Net worth of the company remained in excess of \$300 million, the company said, noting that sufficient resources are available to finance continuing operations. At 1975 year-end, outstanding borrowings by the company and Singer Credit Corp. totaled \$199 million under a revolving credit.

Under the provisions of the credit agreement, cash dividends on common stocks are prohibited in 1976 and preferred dividends generally are limited to 20 per cent of cumulative after-tax net income from continuing operations subsequent to Dec. 31, 1975.

Directors at the company's February meeting, therefore, will defer consideration of preferred dividends until April, when first-quarter results may be available.

Joseph Flavin, who became chairman on Dec. 1, succeeding Donald Kirchner, who has been in poor health, said he expected the company to return to profitability in 1976 aided by the improving domestic and worldwide economy.

The originator of the loan charges a fee of 0.37 per cent to service the mortgages which is deducted from the monthly payments to the investor. Like bonds, resales are priced at a discount or premium to par depending on prevailing mortgage interest rates and the remaining term and amortization period.

Many foreign investors also are worried about the possibility of being unable to liquidate their holdings quickly in the event such an action became necessary, as an organized network of dealers to supply daily quotations in NHAs has not yet been established. "It's a real concern if only because this is still a developing market that hasn't received much publicity," one trader says.

To help remedy that market-ability problem, the Canadian government has said it plans to set up the Federal Mortgage Exchange Corp. in April. The new agency, initially capitalized at \$Can. 400 million, is expected to be an active trader of NHAs.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Control Data Corp. 1974 1975

Fourth Quarter Revenue \$54.80 Profit \$28.30

Year Revenue \$548.00 Profit \$283.00

Per Share 0.47

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NYSE Prices Retreat As Turnover Slackens

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (Reuters).

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange slipped today in a fairly active session despite a late opening due to a major New York snowstorm.

Many brokers and traders were late arriving at their posts due to the snowstorm, which snarled traffic and disrupted mass transit.

The NYSE, which usually opens at 10 a.m., started trading at 11:15 a.m. while the American Stock Exchange began trading at 10:30 a.m.

The market slipped in early trading but recovered some of its losses later.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, off 5.83 points to 971.35, closed down 5.83 points to 971.35.

Volume totaled 24 million shares, compared with 38.51 million shares Friday, the Big Board record.

Brokers attributed buying hesitation in part to resistance among major banks to a new prime rate cut. On Friday, First National City Bank cut its prime rate to 6 1/2 per cent. However, no major New York banks have yet followed the cut, and First National Bank of Chicago announced today that it is holding its prime rate at 6 3/4 per cent.

Analysts said a mild recent firming in short-term interest rates apparently is promoting the major banks not to match Citibank's latest reduction—its third quarter-point cut in four weeks.

Digital Equipment was up 3 3/4 at 165-3/4, NCR was up 1 3/8 to 29 1/4, IBM rose 1 3/4 to 258. But Control Data slipped 1/2 to 25 1/4 though it reported improved 1975 financial results.

Tenneco and Anaconda made a surprise merger announcement. Tenneco traded as low as 28 but closed at 28 5/8, off only 5/8, while Anaconda was off 1/8 at 20 3/4.

Cone Mills gained 2 5/8 to 47 1/2, Hewlett-Packard rose 1 3/4 to 111 and Fairchild Camera gained 1 to 44 7/8 after trading as low as 41 5/8.

General Motors closed unchanged at the NYSE at 64 3/8 but was trading at 64 1/4 on the Pacific Exchange after announcing strong fourth-quarter earnings but an unchanged dividend after the Big Board closed.

The Amex index closed up 0.38 to 96.67.

The most active issue was Kaiser Industries, up 5/8 to 10 3/8. Champion Homebuilders was up 1/8 to 5 3/8. Presley slipped 1/2 to 10 3/8.

Bond prices closed mixed in very quiet trading.

Corporate issues rose 1/8 to 1/4 point, amid expectations the Treasury auction for new seven-year notes will be an overwhelming success.

The absence of any major new corporate issues this week was also seen as a factor aiding market sentiment.

Among governments, though, dealers said the lack of interest led to some drifting in quotes and final prices were a few 32nds below weekend levels.

Treasury bill prices closed lower in lackluster trading.

In Chicago, the weather improved exports and some tightening of grain stocks in the country combined to create a good demand that lifted most farm commodity futures sharply.

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Orders Fall At Factories In U.S. in Dec.

Inventories Rise 0.1%; Building Outlays Up

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Factory orders fell 0.4 per cent in December to a seasonally adjusted \$85.63 billion from a downward revised \$85.64 billion in November, the Commerce Department reported today.

It also said manufacturing inventories rose \$115 million or 0.1 per cent to a seasonally adjusted \$146.79 billion. This follows a revised \$181-million increase in November, originally reported as a \$202-million increase.

Inventories of durable goods declined to \$95.72 billion from \$95.85 billion in November.

Inventories of non-durable goods industries rose to \$51.07 billion from \$50.73 billion in November.

Durable Goods Orders

New orders for durable goods industries advanced to a seasonally adjusted \$41.85 billion from \$41.58 billion in November. Non-durable goods industries' new orders fell to \$43.78 billion from \$44.96 billion.

The inventory-to-shipping ratio in December for all manufacturing industries was unchanged from November at 1.69.

The unfilled orders-to-shipping ratio declined in December to 2.48 from 2.49 in the previous month.

In a commentary on manufacturing industries' inventories, the department noted the December pattern was similar to November as durable goods inventories declined but did not offset the rise in non-durable goods inventories.

Toronto Stocks

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49 exchange & association memberships

150 offices

170 years of combined experience

2200 account executives

300,000 customers

\$104,350,000 of stockholders' equity

\$120,600,000 total capital

**\$10,500,000,000 of underwritings,
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Stockholders' equity and total capital figures as of October 31, 1975.

Maybe Everyone Is CIA

as the Trojan Palace and situated on one of Athens's busiest avenues, at present houses the Supreme Court.

Mr. Schliemann, a merchant without academic qualifications but with an interest in the ancient Greek civilization, took Homer's "Iliad" as his primary text in deducing that the location of Troy must be in the area of what is now Hisarlik in north-eastern Turkey.

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announced in Boston that the bird would be given to the Pittsburgh one of two known mint of the issue.

The neo-classic building, known as the Trojan Palace and situated on one of Athens's busiest avenues, at present houses the Supreme Court.

Mr. Schliemann, a merchant without academic qualifications but with an interest in the ancient Greek civilization, took Homer's "Iliad" as his primary text in deducing that the location of Troy must be in the area of what is now Hisarlik in north-eastern Turkey.

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